various kinds of books bound numbered 799,352 as against 622,818. The cost of printing 1,000 impressions came to Rs. 1-15-11 as against Rs. 2-6-7 in the previous year. The total number of one hour units of over-time work in the Central Press was 11,539. The press executed works of the value of Rs. 33,969 for the Railway Department and the University. Four books were printed for the Palace and 14 for the Education Department. One of the books printed for the Palace was a work in Telugu being the first book in that language printed in the Government Press.

6. *Mysore Gazette.*—The total receipts on account of the Gazette amounted to Rs. 11,312 as against Rs. 10,395 during the previous year. As the cost of printing the Gazette amounted to Rs. 34,278, the receipts came to about 33 per cent of the expenditure. The number of subscribers fell from 433 to 377, notwithstanding the concession sanctioned by Government of the supply of the Gazette at half the usual rates of subscription to Patels and Shanbhogs. The Superintendent is requested to consider the possibility of effecting economies in expenditure and improving the receipts so as to reduce the loss.

7. *Registration of books.*—The number of books registered during the year was 200 as against 246 in the previous year. Copyright was secured on 77 of the books.

8. *General.*—The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps to the Government of India paid a visit to the Press in October 1924 and made certain suggestions for improving its working. On two of the suggestions, orders have been passed and proposals on some others are under the consideration of Government. Orders were passed during the year directing that Departments whose accounts are made up on commercial principles should pay for the work done for them in the Press and that other Departments should also pay for publications intended for sale and printed in the Government Press.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Precedence List.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 16600-52—O. M. 514-17-1, dated the 4th June 1918, regarding the recognition in suitable form of the services of the Members of the Representative Assembly of twenty years standing.

2. Letter No. 422, dated the 2nd September 1925, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, regarding the grant of Khasa Hara and other privileges to Mr. A. V. Suryanarayana Setty of Arkalgud, on the ground that he has been a Member of the Representative Assembly for a period of twenty years without break.

ORDER NO. G. 3364-412—P. P. 43-25-2, DATED 5TH NOVEMBER 1925.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been pleased to direct that Mr. A. V. Suryanarayana Setty of Arkalgud be included in Class IV in Part II of the Precedence List, and be entitled to Khasa Hara at Durbars.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Administration Report of the Sericultural Department.

READ—

Report on the administration of the Sericultural Department for the year 1924-25, received with letter No. P. 27 -25-26, dated the 5th September 1925, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore.

ORDER NO. I. C. 2997-3056—SERI. 20-25-3, DATED 5TH NOVEMBER 1925.

Recorded.

2. Conditions were unfavourable to Sericulture, during the year 1924-25 which was marked by severe depression in the silk industry, owing to insufficient rainfall on the one hand and low prices for cocoon and silk, on the other. There was a slight diminution in the area under mulberry, especially in the old tracts, such as Chamrajnagar and T.-Narsipur Taluks. In spite of these adverse factors, the Department succeeded in expanding and maintaining its activities in new areas especially in Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts; the Department supplied nearly 100 cart loads of mulberry cuttings, besides directing raiyats to private sources of supply. This period of low prices can only be temporary; and when the prices return to the normal, there will undoubtedly be greater expansion of the industry.

3. *Education.*—The Central School at Mysore trained a number of local students during the year; the facilities afforded were also availed of by the neighbouring administrations of Hyderabad and Madras. The Farms at Kolar, Channapatna and Kunigal served as schools for the sons of the local agriculturists by whom the educative value of these Farms is being increasingly recognised.

4. *Seed Supply.*—There was a growing demand, during the year, for disease free seed. The grainages supplied 3,90,168 layings as against 2,40,901 in the previous year, thus increasing their output, by more than 50 per cent. The aided rearers supplied about 75 lakhs of good seed cocoons. After successful breeding experiments, the Department has introduced new races; as the improvement in yield is nearly 60 per cent on the average there is an increasing demand for these new races. Forty six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight layings of new races and hybrids were supplied by the Department during the year. The improvement in seed supply was due to a better organization of seed campaign work. Government sanctioned, during the year, the temporary appointment of an Inspector for seed supply and developing aided grainages (*vide* Government Order No. I. C. 5790-2—A. & E. 227-24-4, dated 27th February 1925). The appointment has since been continued for another year.

5. *Demonstrations.*—Demonstrations were organised in connection with important jatras. The rearers took interest in the experimental work of the Department, in breeding new races and hybrids which are relatively superior in quality. The new Domestic Basin, designed and patented by the Department, also attracted a good deal of intelligent attention.

6. *Experiments.*—Experimental work continued to be done at the Mysore and Channapatna Farms. The experiments in breeding work have yielded results of great scientific interest. They have disclosed that the limits of improvement, by selection within the pure Mysore race itself, have been nearly reached and that a more profitable ratio (between the yield of silk and the consumption of mulberry leaves) can be secured only by cross breeding. They have shown that F_1 hybrids obtained by back crossing with Mysore, are superior to the fixed races; and that these F_1 hybrids are far inferior to the hybrids that can be got in the first generation between a pure foreign race and the Mysore race. Manurial experiments were conducted, in co-operation with the agricultural chemist. The question of improving the reeling methods was investigated and the domestic basin, referred to above, is the result of considerable study and investigation.

7. *Filature.*—Various adverse factors affected the working of the filature during the year. The fall of prices of silk in Europe and the fluctuation in the value of the franc made the European market uncertain; this resulted in heavy accumulation of stock in the Filature. The question of effecting economies in production and of deciding about the future working of the Filature is under the consideration of Government.

8. *Farms.*—Breeding and manurial experiments and experiments in spacing and cultural methods were carried out at the Farms. There is growing confidence in these institutions, and raiyats freely seek for advice and assistance of the Department.

9. *Co-operation.*—Government have sanctioned in their Order No. I. C. 1495-8—A. & E. 227-24-11, dated 29th August 1925, a scheme of Sericultural co-operation. The work is for the present to be confined to two centres, and the scheme gradually expanded, according to need, in the light of the experience that may be gained. The Societies should be able to meet the small and recurrent demands of the small sericulturists of the locality for credit, supply of seeds and assistance in marketing their produce.

10. *Financial.*—Excluding the filature, the expenditure and the receipts of the Department were respectively Rs. 75,284-5-0 and Rs. 5,278-10-10. Out of the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for the grant of sericultural loans, Rs. 1,630 was actually disbursed as against the sum of Rs. 2,830 representing the amount of the loans sanctioned during the year. Government have since issued revised and consolidated rules for the grant of Sericultural loans in their order No. I. C. 1565-76—A. & E. 97-24-4, dated 4th September 1925.

11. *General.*—The first part of a Hand-book on Sericulture was issued as a Government publication; and the Department also issued leaflets on several important subjects. The first District Sericultural Conference in the State was held during the year, on the Government Silk Farm at Channapatna.

12. Government note with appreciation the efforts made by the Department towards the development of Sericulture during the year under report; the progress achieved is satisfactory, considering the adverse circumstances against which the industry had to contend.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Grant of Coffee Lands to the Members of the Depressed Classes.

READ—

Representation made at the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly of June 1925, *re* the grant of vacant coffee lands to members of depressed classes on upset price.

ORDER NO. R. 2239-42—L. R. 94-25-3, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH NOVEMBER 1925.

Under the present rules, lands for coffee cultivation have to be ordinarily sold by public auction subject to an upset price of Rs. 10 per acre. In exceptional cases where a sale by public auction is undesirable, and in the case of relinquished coffee lands, it is permissible to grant the land on upset price with the sanction of Government, and the Revenue Commissioner, respectively.

2. Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur, brought to the notice of Government in the Representative Assembly, June Session of 1925, that a strict application of the existing rules works as a great hardship in the case of applicants belonging to depressed classes who cannot compete in open sale. Government recognise the force of this representation and are pleased to direct that when vacant coffee lands are applied for by members of the depressed classes which, under the rules, are required to be ordinarily sold, the lands may be given to the first applicant for an upset price without auction, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) A mutchalika should be taken from the grantees in the form laid down in Government Order No. R. 869-78—L. R. 75-25-2, dated the 18th August 1925, stating that they will not alienate the lands for a period of ten years.

(2) The area that can be given to an applicant from depressed classes without auction will be limited to 15 acres.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.